Number 1

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

Their. That the United States this uniter owns its unprecision of the States this uniter owns are supported by the States that contribute owns are uniteracted by the States that the States that our specifical confidence is the state of the states of the States that our specifican fathers, when they had come from whatever searce the pure of distancian, so often ands by Democratic ordinates the country that states of the States that our personal contribute of the States that our property without due precess of law, respectively of the States that our property without due precess of law, respectively of the States that our personal contribute of the States that our personal contributes the state of distancian to the state of the States that our personal that our personal contributes the state of distancian that our personal that our p

a popular overthrow of their ascentage of the control of the section of the control of the contr

must and shall be preserved; and that we reasser' those truths to be that we reasser' these truths to be be separable to be se

and now, more than even the relations of the periodic relationship of the principles of the principles promulgated in the system of planter of the principles and the principles are the principles of the principles are the principles and the principles are the principles are the principles and the principles are the principles a

Thirteenth. That we protest against any salo or allenation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and the settlers of the public lands held by actual settlers. Comescand policy which regular control of the public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already been passed in the House.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship bitherto accorded to emi-grants from foreign lands shall be ahridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient prote tion to the rights of all classes citizens, whether native or naturalized, hoth at home and abroad.

RIVER AND HARROR IMPROVEMENTS.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Im-provements, of a national character, provements, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Gevernment to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

most prominent leaders of the Democratic party. He was a partizan leader in the radical sense of the term, and as unscrupulous as radical.

term, and as unscrupulous as radical. With an initiated olication, leas with a substantial of the control of th upon which he arose to popular dis-

action But Mr. Douglas has, like many other men seeking renown, a "vault-ing ambition" which seldom fails to "overleap itself." He was fully aware of the fact that the South controlled the Democratic party, and that to secure the support of the Southern States was to sccure the nomination for the Presidency. To gain that it was requisite that he should subserve the interest of the slave bolders, slave breeders, and slave drivers—to stultify his convic-tions of jastice and humanity—to

tions of jastice and humanity—to "crawl upon his belly and eat dir."
For his own sofisht ends Mr. Douglas made these sacrifices, and soon became the "willing instra-ment" in the hands of slavery to do any uct of shameless rooklessaces that might be domanded of him. He

Vol. 1

REPUBLICAN PLATTORM
ALBOTTED BY THE NATIONAL PRICE CONTENTION AT CHARGO PLATE CHARGO

the dogmu of Popular Sovereignity
—which, through the action of the
Supreme Court, is nothing more than
volume to the court, is nothing more than
volume as it is transparently
—see within the six is transparently
—see the base had be described by
—see the marraying one section of
the Union against the other—failed,
except in sowing the seeds of dissension broadcast. And he has failed,
moreover, in another sense, which he moreover, in mother sense which he takes more seventially to heart: that is, in forcing the Domosthie party to take in the forcing the Jonosom of the mother than the forcing the Honosom of the Honosom of a green lepsing himself hefore the committee of a minigraliseant faction, against which the whole force of the Adminward Priends of Silvery are united in an uncompromising and solid collection will be to them an object of action will be to them an object of stronger desire than the desire than the class of the solid collection will be to them an object of stronger desire than the desire than the desire and to that ead the most little und unreclening strip ever pitted. and unrelenting strife ever placed

and unretenting strile ever piacea on record has aircady bogan.

Douglas has played a reckless, dishonest, and unprincipled game, regardless of the interests of a common country, and has lest it. He has played with edged tools and got cut. He has flirted with the Cyprian cat. He has fired with the Cyprian of slavery und got jilled. A liming at the Presidency, and hound to secure it the Vision of t

OF ILLINOIS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT HANIBAL HAMLIN

OF MAINE

CINCINNATI AUGUST 1, 1860

TO OUR PATRONS. This day we unferl the Rais Spirres to the breeze, with what energy and ability we are able to command, trusting that the gener ous sid and sympathy of Republicans overwhere will rally to our support, and help not only to establish a "compaign paper," one which will prove acceptable as a medius of correct principles to all clauses. While we sater the present political contest fully im pressed with the mognitude of the insvolved, and will make the fight with th propagandists, anarchists, disuniocists, an secosionists, clear up to the rampart, yet, lik Mr. Breekinridge, we invoke the sprit concord, and will in no esse so far forge what is due to an intelligent community on t descend to the level of a higoted partizan, an turn the Rau Szurran into an engine of per sonal werfare and defamation. We lear

this to those who like it. This mode of controversy at one time tituted the main staple of the great Nations Democratic party, now reduced to a dishone Descoratio party, now reduced to a dishonest eabal and hopless faction; and while cach warring division of the disintegrated and cor-rupt organization may find a pleasant pastize-in mutual aspertion and stang, high above th-war of faction and fromy of sectional strif-the elear white banner of Republicanism is waving and flashing in the sunlight, writte all over with emblems of Truth, Nationality and Right, and emblazoned with principle broad as the whole country, wide as humanit Constitutional in their origin and conservative in their tendency.

To be fully up with the times-to stand i the advance guard of the Republican host as they march with firm determination an steady sten to percue the Government from th steady step to recure the Government from the hands of the spoilsonan and the thicf—it expose the political jugglery of Doughasian and the revolting dogman of the Breckinridge factios—to stir up the young men of the country to solvivity and vigilance, and ligh-up the watch fires of "LINCOLN and HAM up the watch hres or Landoux.

LIN" na every hill, will be the pride and cheerful duty of the Rail Statter.

There is no time now for sleep. All candi nen must see and acknowledge that thi Government must be revolutionized-revolutionized pracefully and spredity—or its chronic vices will est out a dreaded and terrible revo-lution. But it is time for the patriolism of the country to declare itself. Line can not reach nor plummet fathom the abyas of degradation and profligncy to which the Democratic party has brought the nation. Piracy and plunde nf weaker and neighboring nations—filibuterism on the land and the sea-bribery ar frand plied and proscented with a darie hand—power and place conferred alone on parasites of a deprayed and wanton Excess -nourderers rewarded with and retained i offic fice—Constitutions executed in the orginal dam shop are crowded down the three or a unim snop are crowded down the throat of appealing and protesting people—bribe are offered and received with as much meetic as a Roman Consul would bargain in th Campus Mortius—all the diabolism of kno very—the treachery of canning—the feeble ness of detage—the weakness of revenge—the vacillation of sowardice—the provincety of con ruption—the demoralization of fraud—these and tee thousand other crimes, frauds, weak nesses, and meannesses, brand this and th preceding Democratic Administrations as for blots on the national character—the annals of whose reign are deficed by acts subversive of

all national rights and political safeguards.
The country needs peace. It wants rest.
Two Democratic Administrations have ruled in succession, and precipitated the action into calamity and diagrace. With the election of Lincoln and Homlin the purity and up rightness that distinguish their private ohe acter will be corried into the adminis of the Federal Oovernment, the Const ninistr

i, and shell be able to supply all new name-

and for the Rail Springer

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"IN HE HONEST? IS HE CAPABLE? IN HE

Three words are from the orlebrated letter Thomas Jeffenson to the New Haven Mer chants who had remonstrated against the moval of Elizar Coodrich from the collector hip of that port, and the appointment of a man in his place whose chief qualification was that he was a partizan of the President. Mr. Jefferson, in that letter, expressed the hope that a time would come when the only questions as to a man's fitness for office—the only requisites—would be these three:—" Is Jefferson was a sincere man and n good

n, as well as able and tres. What he said ne always meant. As when he said in that momeral paper, the Declaration of Inneexpressed that "all men are created goval, and ndowed with certain inalienable rights, mong which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," he meant it - all, every word of it-in its broadest, fullest sense. In the language of America's great historian, Ovorge croft, whose name will now become linker that of Jeff-rson, and will, like his, be mmortal, an account of the truthful, and, at this time, most opportune testimony he hears in favor of that Declaration and the true meaning of its author, in his eighth volume rican History, just published, viz :-The heart of Jefferson in writing the Deels-ation, and of Congress in adopting it, bear for all humanity; the assertion of the right was made for the entire world of mankind and all coming generations, suthout any exceptions whetever for the proposition which admits of exceptions con neuer be 'self-en dent'." Yes, Jeff-r-on meant what he said, and all he said, is the Declaration. When he denounced the Supreme Coart for its encruschments upon the prarogatives of the other branches of the Oov-crament, and styled it is corps of "sapperand miners," con-tantly grasping for more power, and "working like gravity, slyly without intermission and without alarm, un ing the Constitution and the founda body to be entrusted with power, he mean what he said, and knew, what the history of our Overnment has since proved, that he spoke the truth. So, also, when he expressed the wish that the time might come when the would be honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution, he meant it. These three qualifications ore just what this people of the United States at this time require in a President, more than anything else. Let Assanan Liscoln, therefore, be tried by this to the Constitution, he meant it. These three

Is he honest ?- Look upon his fore. Is it not the feet of an honest man? over seen that foce but will say 'tis an hones! face? It bears no marks of deseit, of cur-ning, of trickery, or demagogism; no marks of duplicity; no evidences which would lead you to think that he would prove false to the great and fundamental truths non which this floregement was formed or that he would not do justice to all parts of the Union Moderation, sincerity, and moral integrity are plainly written on that homely but hourst face of his. Ask his neighbors-those of all parties who have known him from his youth. What do they say? How is it that he has obtained that proud soubriquet freely accorded upon all bonds and by these who know him hest, and which is not a new thing, but by which he has been familiarly called for years, that of—" Honest Abe Lin-coln?" What better evidence of his noxuarr slam this?—one of the proudest appellations that ony man could wisb: for "An bonest man," remember, "is the noblest work of Ood."

Hear him when he addresses a popular sasem hly. There are no attempts at oratory or declaration in his public speeches—no flights of fancy or impassioned eloquence—yet few

THE RAIL SPLITTER.

INCHT IS MIGHT.

TO PRESENTED.

A BRAHAM LINCOLUMN.

A BRAHAM LINCOLUMN.

A BRAHAM LINCOLUMN.

THE STREET ST

and shall be able to supply all new names or some time to some. Let us have a circulation of one hundred who know him as thoroughly as they know the who know him as thoroughly as they know he was him as thoroughly as they know the same him as the any other mee, say whether he is capable His political opponents do not deay has capa bility nor his honesty. They admit both Let all those who have heard or have read hi public speeches answer whether he has intelligenee and talent enough, to say nothing James Buchanan! His speeches are not as classical and cloquent as Everett's orntions. mar equal is smoothness and the choice of words to Jefferson's epistles or Webster's specehes; but they offord the very best exhibition of that kind of ability which makes a trun estatesman, and qualifies a man for the important office of President or Exceutive.

You find nothing in his speeches of the val-gar, stump-speeking order; nothing of the "spread-engle" style of oratory; no clap-trap ast ?—is he capable ?—is he faithful to nor low appeals to passion or prejudice. His attitution?" ical, directed to the reason and judgment, and directed to the great is use of the times.

In he fulthful to the Constitution?—Th

who believe or are ready to admit that the Constitution is the charter and guarantee of slavery—that it recognizes properly in slaves. and that by its own force, or "by virtue of it and that by its own force, or "by rirbue of it is interpreted by the Supreme Court," it earlies allaway just the Territories—will, of course, say no. But which no nanwer from that quarter is reason enough for every body elsa to answer that The views of Jefferson, Mar-

shall, Webter (Day, and of all the eminent men who lived before the present new school of Democracy founded by Calhoun, are his views og_all the Coottitutional and other great questions now at issue That is enough. It control the continuous and control that the control of the our of the control of the con oarry out those views, and bring our Oov ment hack to the land marks of the Fath and the policy upon which it was established inistered for more than half a cen tury.

ARE SLAVES PROPERTY

The most daugerous heresy ever sought to The most daugerous herety ever sought to be established in this government, is the new doctrins of property in slaves, now universally maintained or admitted by the Democracy, both North and South. It lies not the foundation of all the claims and pretensions of the slave power, and if ever slavery becomes nutionalized in this government, and rendered alike lawful in the free as in the slave states, —the very thing now simed of by the advo-cates of "State Equality," and "Slavery-Ex-tension"—it will be solely upon the ground that SLAVES ARE PROPERTY. UPON THE SAME POOT WITH OTHER PROPERTY |

That our readers may see that we am not unnecessarily slarmed, nor at all mistaken in saying that this new "propertyism" is now the ereed of the Den oeratie party-both branchee of it-the following posi unmistakable evidence is submitted

THE SUPREME COURT

In 19 Howard, page 395, the official repe of the Supreme Court, we find the following ne a part of the decision in the Dred Scot

"3. Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any arusels of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property.

"4. The Constitution of the United States States as property, and States are property. SPATES RECOGNIES SLAVES AS PROPERTY, AND PLACORS HE GOVERNMENT OF PROPERTY IT.

"5. The act of Courre-s, therefore, probiting a citize of the United States Taking with min his slaves when he removes to the Territory to rende, is no examinate or automate organizate property, which is not warranted by the Constitution."

the evening of the 9th July, 1860, cokenridge ratification meeting was held in the City of Washington; in the course of the evening a procession went to the White House, and Mr. Buehanan mede them a stump speech, in favor of Brockenridge and Lane, in the course of which he sain :

"What, then, have the North to do? Mere y to say that, as good citizens, they will min ossummer to me necessor or sur Su mum Court, and admit the right of a Sauther of the Federal Overment, the Constitution is a large point of process—in against a constant of the point of the of the po

Derby & Juckson, p. 182. He reiterates the same thing, in almost the proise form of words, in a speech made in the United States Senate, February 18, 1859, in rely to Scoote Brown, of Mississippi. (We quote from Derby & Jackson's Life of Douglas,

The foregoing is sufficient to establish the

The foregoing is summent to escansis not that the Supreme Court has atready accartent the keedings in the Democratic party, all sides, now regard a.v.vi as property—all sides, now regard a.v.vi as property—placed, as Mr. Deuglis
team property—placed, as Mr. Deuglis
distribution with all sides propand against Popular Sorreviguty, as in the
property—placed of the trater property—placed, as Mr. Doughts
age," one a cough of large with all state property "—and that they are so receipted by
the Argent Construction, as instructors within
is the neutron acre of mr. and a state of property
to the construction of destricts; that he understood. And in the same time it is every considerable, and as himself a few ond questions as the fish length of the same time. The considerable regions of the same time is the same time. The considerable regions of the same time is the same time of the sa with monses? and if so can you prevent the owner of horses from bringing them into the State of Ohio or any other State? Suppos-the Legislature should pass a law againt pro perty in horses, or against their being brought in, or owned in, the State. Would such a law be constitutional Would it amount to any-

be constitutional Would it amount to any-thing, except to prove that its authors were sools? Would not any court in Christendom decide such a law as unconstitutional at once? If slaves, then, are on an equal feoting with horses, not simply in the Slave States, but wherever the Federal Constitution extends, in ull the States, hecause thus "recognized" by that instrument which operates alike in all the States, and is the supreme law of the land, is States, and is the suppress law of the sand, is there any way to keep claves and slavery out of the Free States, if this doctrine becomes once fully established? Would there he any such thing as Free States? Would not slavery thus nationalizes, and free to go any and crywhere within the lifthits of the Federal in? We have suggested a train of ideas

in the Territories MUST BE PROPERTED PARCHELLY respected by all good eliteos, and enforced in the Same Manager with any order from the promptness and fidelity byerry power of the Federal Government."

in the fail of 1855, after he got through
with his campaign in Illinois, Mr. Douglas
week South, now while in New Orders, and, Trivincial Legislature to scaled or prohibit
his Ober Gleiber, thill, no white loads are seen week in the fail of the trivincia of the trivincia of the seen of the see the institution of Slavery? What good would it do for the Legislature to pess a law against slavery? Could not and would not "The Democracy of Illicati, in the first

"The Democracy of Illicati, in the first

"The Democracy of Illicati, in the first

the Symme Cost type (12) If we specificate

the Symme Cost type (13) If we specificate

the Symme Cost type (14) If decision, whatever it may be, and will call on the Pederal Government to 'enforce with promptness and fidelity' that decision;"—what is this but the veriest statification and most contemptible of storms? It does not rise to the dignity of sophistry, for there is not even quote from Derby & Jacksone a Line of Dougles, page 2003.

The Seasone from Ministrips and an appeal with the Seasone from Ministrips and an appeal with the Seasone from Ministrips and an appeal with the Seasone from Ministrips and appeal with the Seasone from Ministrips and appeal with the Seasone from Ministry and Francisco and Seasone from Ministry an from the people and giving it to the Supreme Court. But when we toke into account the

the face of their Baltimore Platform! Do they, like the estrich, think we don't see them That Mr. Douglas fully understands and endorses the Supreme Court Sovereignty Doc-trine contained in the Baltimore Platform, is abundantly evident from the closing paragraph of his letter of acceptance. He therein

stress right guaranteed by the Constitu-tion must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment; The TURNICHA AUTOMOTE'S IN CONSTITUTION MEET AN SUSTAINEO, and ItS DECISIONS INTERCLIFE ORSE-

Douglas and his whole party being com-mitted to the naw and dangerous dogma of Supreme Court Sourceign'y, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, "as the same HAS BEEN, or may hereafter be decided," we have only to look at the following, which we take from the mineteenth volume of Howard's Re-ports, in order to see what has been dicided by that Court, as the same now stands record-

ed in its official reports: What the Dred Scott Case decided.

recryption within the Billion of the February Civilian II where expected a trust of the second control of the February Civilian II was required and the second control of the February Civilian II was readined as the top the Law tenerary I was readined as the top the Law tenerary II.

The DOUGLAS PLATFOIN.

The following is the Douglas Barry Platform of the February Civilian II was readined as Boltimore, which is the second control of the February Civilian II was readined as Boltimore, which was readined as Boltimore, but will be previously that there are believe the plants in it, and they are had shid-built with the proposed of the plants of the plants

them there, must be prefected by law (which means a siwe code!); that neither Congress nw a Territorial Legislature can prohibit stavery in the Territorie; and consequently that Popular Sourceleasy is a humbug '-s a'nam !-" squelelied " and swallowed up by the Supreme Court !

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

This man John-an, candidate for Vice resident on the Douglas ticket, has a rathe singular record for a squatter-soverignty, nor guita record no a square-recording av. 10 nrvention, anti-slave-code condidate. In 18, he was U. S. Scuater from Georgia I in sevenal speeches, which are on record in the Congressional Ginbr of that period, tool the most ultra Southern ground on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and its claim to of olsery in the territories, and its estim to protection there—going oven beyond anything claimed by John C. Calhoun at that time.— We do not, however, purpose exhibiting that record at this time, and only allude to it now assessed to his Congressional record, to show t bis Southern friends that he is sound on the Slavery question. His more recent record will be found rich enough and strong enough for

be found then enough and scrong enough for the digestion of almost any Northern Demo erat. We give a specimen or two. During the campaign of 1856, Sep. 17, this same Herschel V. Johnson made a public in the free city of Philadelphia, in which he said:

which he shad:
"We believe capital should soon labor; is the
any doubt that there must be a laboring clucerpather? In all countries, and under everform of social organization, there must be
laboring cless—cless of sax, who get the
liking by the exect of their breas; and the
there must be another cleas that controls an
directs the capital of the country."

You will perceive that Mr. Johnson's hilosophy does not restrict the owning of the laborer by the capitalist to any particula close of laborers; he does not confine it to races at all; he does not say that the negro workman only should be owned by the wealthy white man; he lays down a general proposition, which includes all classes of la horers ! He says there must be in every con dition of society, a class of laborers--usy, elgss of men, who care their bread by th sweat of their brow, and this class-the vamajority of men in this country, should & owned by the capitalists, the menof wealth ! Popular sovereigns and squatter sovereigns what do you think of that? What should the laboring masses of the North think of a Pre sidential candidate whose avowed sentiments if earlied into practice, would reduce them to the level of slaves? But again. In a letter dated May 28, 1860,

addressed to the editor of a Georgia paper, and which has been published in a number of Southern papers, Mr. Johnson repudiates, "aquatter sovereignly," takes ultra ground on the question of "Slavery in the Territo ries," demands a "Slave Code," and appeals to and justifies his Congressional record o

1848. The cays:

"I believe that is the right of the South to
dramed, and the chay of Congres to extend
present and the chay of Congres to extend
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s PERFECT YOUR ORGANIZATION. presume coince. How liquid, therefore, are the issumulations with which you intersperse are in favor of "a squatter sorreignty," who happen not to agree with the screeders of the Charleston Convention! I repel the insime actions to far as it may be intended to apply to me, come from what quarter it may, and pleas my scen receif in enistaction? increase them. The fight, however, is for the future, to see who shall control the Democratic party hereafter, and for the campaigs of 1864

In another letter, a few days previous, May 19th, 1860, Mr. Johnson gives a denth-blos to Mr. Douglas' "unfriendly legislation" doc

aunder—are fighting among themselves, and looking to the future, it is the business and duty of Republicans to take the federal power 'In the United States, the Constitution i "In the United States, the Constitution is mostly the uppers for the hand, I recognize be for the hand, I will be supposed to the hand, I will be supposed to the hand, I will be supposed to the proposed of the proposed of

the utmost opposition that they can, and will not surrouder without a stroggle. It is the first duty, therefore, of our friends everywhere on the 6th of June leat, a Democratic State
Correction was held at Mirlogerille, Ga, to to too scourar, and to work as if the halle was
causifer the course of the exceler from the field of each of the field of the property of the field of the property of the property of the field of the property of the field of the property of the field in the country, to perfect their local organ-izations, to strengthen their effective clubs,

** Render where the Clucional Persons with the Persons with the



THE GREAT POLITICAL JUGGLE.

WHO IS THE BEST MAND

" HONEST ARE" has all the Free States, (California excepted.) under perfect control, while the South is divided between Bell and Breckinridge. Poor Douglas has been playing with a large, mysterious, "Black Pill," improperly called Squatter Society, which, owing to the failure of the people to swallow it, has got him down. He can't carry a single Storesigntry, which, owing to the failure of the people to swallow it, has got him down. He can't carry a single Stores next November.

NY TERRITORIAL GOVERNME setroy or impair the right to slave: that property of all kinds, slaves any other species of property, in arries, stand upon the same equal Constitutional basis, and subject

like principles of reengnition and PROTEU-PION in the LEGISLATIVE, judicial and executive department of the Government."

Such is a sample of Mr. Johnson's view

and sentiments, and it will be perceived that

Mr. Johnson in the South adve rights of slavery in the Territories, Congres-sional protection, and a Slave Code, and re-

increase them. The fight, how

They hope that their shattered columns, now divided between rival chiefs, may be so re

united as to win victory in the next Presiden-

the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Stott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, slave property stands on the same sociality as all other descriptions of property, and that meither the General Government, or ANY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT,

During the criticity and even numericalle con-tract of 13-50, when the elimination actions are public sentences and political integrity of the public sentences and political integrity of the sentences of the elimination of the sentences of the

they are of quiet recent date. Mr. Douglas in the North preaching non-interestion, Ter-ritorial sovereignty, and unfries dly legislation; pudiating popular sovereignty! Is this the Among intelligent men the election of Lixcox is conceded, and even the hon-esty and patriotism of his administration predicted. Dut while the leading men of the two Democratic feetions see and admit all this, they will not abute their efforts in the least for the mastery, but rather tial race. While the two factions of this care powerful party—wrecked now upon the rock of the "irrepressible conflict," and split

BACKING OUT.

BRACKING OUT.

In each Wubspeece and by placed forward regions by the smell styre smellers with one errors of green of solicitieds, were supers of both branches of the Demoratic cerelly placed; a Vinnerrick, to keep posseparity, it would appear that they are seend; used of the prevenues, and make the bracking of the Coping of the Coping

tring the exciting and ever memorable consequent of this treasurable inoculation of the

by the Lecompton strength and its basters' configuring the "English Bill"—who has the Commissions to write the decision of a Septimization was the say of Bioschien. The "Rude" of Representatives and the "Charleston Rude" of a by the first content of the decision of a Septimization of the decision of a Septimization of the decision of the Septimization of the

CIRCULATE THE 'RAIL SPLITTER.' of the side with each will described, if the one of all the side of all the si

men;" and we will also prove to him that neither fragment of that old and tyrannical terporation has any more resemblance to the true and vital principle of man's rights than a death's-head and cross-bones is type of the living, God-like man.

"Our candidate for Vice-President is making strong popular sovereignty speech-es in Georgia."

If this is true your candidate is doing that which he never did before his non-Up to that time his utterance were in fuvor of " Legislative protection of slave property in the Territories

SONGS WANTED.

Will our friends throughout the country faver us with good Republican Campaign Songs? We will pay a premium of \$25 for the best, \$15 for the second best, and \$10 for the third best Ropublican Campaign Songe that are seat us previous to September 25, 1860.

EXCHANGES.

aumber of our Democratic friends.

We wish to exchange with every Repub-lican paper in the United Stotes, a list of which will be published in our columns as soon as we can obtain the proper information. We also wish to exchange with a large

READ THIS!

THE

RAIL SPLITTER PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

PICTORIAL PAPER.

ted to Frite, Arguments, and Inchients, which he of great service to the Boundieun camer ghout the United States. An number of the Nata Spirrum will be ILLUS-

ORIGINAL CUTS.

to take the "starch" out of the "Little us either Democratio "Bough Fuces," and us pla their tree colors.

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WILV PLECT LINCOLNS

When the Democracy took a new lease of power in 1856, there was a large sur _trests four millions of dollars_in the

ments occurred by it step to the sounder of the form of the sounder of the sounder of the form of the The election of Lincoln - an honest man-is necessary to put a stop to this criminal waste and extravagance, and to bring the finances of the country back to his position as follows:

dreds of others at the South, should ad- we are for repealing all restrictions upor vocate the election of Douglas. really there is nothing strange about it.

These men know what they are doing, rate' not only feed, clothe, and chris of poten in Jose Repet with the present and the country holds surplus to the second of the present and the country holds are present as the potential of the present and the country holds are present to the time of stry of sufficient fewering and the country holds are presented to the time of stry of sufficient fewering and the country holds are presented to the time of stry of sufficient fewering and the country holds are presented to the time of stry of sufficient fewering and the country holds are presented to the time of stry of sufficient fewering and the country holds are presented to the time of sufficient fewering and the present f

from the Southern Confederary, of the 6th do it with their eyes open July, inst., a Douglas paper published in Atlanta, G T

GREAT MEETING AT VINCENNER.-An imense Republican gathering lately took their demand is not perfectly legitimate.

the dispensing of the priestly patro How about Bishop Hughes in such e and how much influence would be publy bave in the affairs of the Goment both at home and abroad?

mency bas gene.

The encorance anomatic part of the state respectfully ask any Northern Douglasite to show why they bave not a right to do so, "under the Nebraska Bill," and why

cratic party. Let us whip the Black Re-publicans, let us win the fight, and when we have settled these things let us not together, and all will be right."

Of course it will! Whip the Black Republicans, elect Douglas, or, as for the difference, Breckenridge either, and everything would soon be "settled;" it would be taken for granted that "nonintervention in its broadest some the verdict of the American people, and it would not be four years till the slave trade would be re-opened -all Congres sional restrictions removed-the doctrine of property in slaves established as a Cou-stitutional doctrine, "placed upon the same footing with all other property," and then, by the aid of one more Sup-reme Court decision, slavery would be at liberty to "expand," and to go, without let or hindrance, into any and all the States, as well as Territories, of this Union! This is what the country is directly tending to, under the manage-ment and control of the Domocratic party, and nothing under heaven can revent it but the complete triumph of the REPUBLICAN PARTY.

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC!

We havn't a doubt of it. The evidence of the fact, though as yet hut circumstan tial, is of the strongest kind, and almost conclusive. Before long, we have not a doubt, the fact will be established beyond question, and to the satisfaction of every one. The Chicago Tribune, speaking of this